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The People's Korea

No. 1,056 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 22, 1981 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Devil's Weapon Neutron Bombs to Be Deployed in South Korea, Delivery Systems Already There

A surface-to-surface missile tipped with a neutron warhead Lance is reportedly ready for deployment in south Korea. Photo is a firing practice of the Lance missile in the suburbs of Seoul in March, 1978 during the U.S.-south Korea combined war exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '78."

The Americans are planning to deploy and use neutron bombs, better known as the devil's weapon, in south Korea, the Defense Department disclosed in Washington on August 11.

The disclosure came in a response of a spokesman to a question put by reporters of whether the deadly nuclear warheads would be deployed to other areas than the European front.

Citing the Far East and the Middle East as potential greatest trouble spots, the Defense Department spokesman did not clarify that the Far East would include the Korean Peninsula.

Military experts in Washington believe the Pentagon is planning to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea where several hundred tactical nuclear weapons are known to be in place.

Stressing that the so-called enhanced radiation nuclear warheads, in case they were stockpiled on Guam, a strategic island in the Pacific, might be airlifted to south Korea in a matter of a few hours, the Pentagon official described the weapon as handy.

Military experts here point that the U.S. decided as far back as 1978 to deploy and use neutron bombs in south Korea while Carter was in the White House.

Neutron bombs or warheads are normally fired by 155mm howitzers and 203mm howitzers. Nuclear cannon 155 howitzers are already deployed in south Korea along the DMZ. This howitzer can deliver neutron warheads on targets at least 40km deep inside the north.

A Lance missile, a surface-to-surface ballistic missile, currently deployed in Western Europe, exclusively tipped with a neutron warhead, is reportedly ready for deployment in south Korea. It can deliver the lethal weapon on military and civilian targets 150km deep inside the north, very near Pyongyang.

During the 1978 U.S.-south Korea joint war game in a series of the "Team Spirit" exercises, this surface-to-surface missile was introduced into south Korea direct from the U.S. mainland.

By 1983, intermediate ground-to-ground ballistic missile Pershing II (a range of 1,600 km) will be deployed in sotuh Korea, replacing the aging missiles in south Korea. This missile can make a nuclear attack not only on the DPRK but also the Soviet Union and China.

A strategic nuclear missile dubbed Tomahawk, a so-called cruise missile with a range of 3,200 km) is reported being considered for a possible storage in south Korea and Japan, military experts argue.

Mr. Kim Jong Il Gives Guidance

Mr. Kim Jong Il, a top official of the DPRK party and government, made a public appearance on August 8 for the first directly-referred-to guidance.

The Korean Central News Agency in its August 9 dispatch from Pyongyang said Mr. Kim "put forward tasks to further refine acrobatic numbers and develop our acrobatic art from the stand of Juche."

The young leader promoted to the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year, the report from the DPRK said, was meeting with the nation's world-famous magicians.

They were People's Actor Kim Tae Song and Chong Ae Sim. Kim Tae Song came first in the 16th International Modern Magic Festival and won the title "Magic King of the World" and Chong Ae Sim was awarded the title "Magic Queen of the World".

The festival was held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia from July 15 to 18, with more than 500 leading jugglers competing for the top "Grand Prize." Magician Kim won a special prize in the 13th festival in Vienna in July, 1976 and a "Grand Cup" at the 14th festival in Karlovy in October, 1979.

Ms. Chong was his magician partner. Mr. Kim and Ms. Chong were cited for their contribution to the development of the world's jugglery.

Mr. Kim Jong Il congratulated the two magicians on their successful performance and gave high tribute to their presentations.

The two jugglers presented "Hand Standing on a Revolving Globe," "Four Square Horizontal Bars," "Stunt on a Ladder," "Cycling on a Rope," "Stunt on Running Horse" and "Flying Trapeze," acrobatic pieces which led Mr. Kim and Ms. Chong to sweep the 16th international festival.

The young leader Kim Jong Il was accompanied by another Politbureau Presidium member and Defense Minister O Jin U, Politbureau member Yon Yong Muk and Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Son.

Russian, Chinese Press Deny Northern Military Superiority

Russian and Chinese papers and news agencies, reporting Rodong Sinmum commentaries, denied that Pyongyang poses any military threat to the south, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

PRAVDA carried in its August 6 issue a commentary "Fabricators Exposed," reporting a Rodong Sinmum article "What Lurks behind the False Propaganda" dated August 1 (See PK, August 15).

Pravda said:

Rodong Sinmum, organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, noted that the assertions of the representatives of the present U.S. Administration about "military superiority" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over south Korea, the "existence" of a "threat" to south Korea and so forth are a whopping lie.

Such fictions are aimed at justifying the U.S. troops' continued occupation of south Korea and war preparations of the Seoul "regime."

As to the armed forces in south Korea, the U.S. armed forces deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula and in other areas of the Pacific must be taken into account.

As stated inany a time by high-ranking officials of the U.S. Defense Department, the U.S. troops in south Korea consists of the "elite" units possessed of a "high degree of maneuverability" and "combat power."

TASS August 9 reported a Rodong Sinmum commentary dated aust 8 under the title "Far-Fetched Logic of Occupationists" (See Page 8 for a Gist).

The Xinhua News Agency gave a high prominence to the same Rodong Sinmum commentary.

The news agency broadcast its comments on August 8, saying:

"Rodong Sinmun" in a commentary August 8 repudiated the United States for its false charge that the northern half of Korea has violated the armistice agreement in Korea.

In order to preserve and consolidate peace in the Korean Peninsula, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of Korea have honestly abided by the armistice agreement and, at the same time, exerted all sincere efforts to remove tension and avoid a military clash between the north and the south.

It is an intolerable mockery of and insult to the United Nations and its resolution that the aggressive mechanism which should have been disbanded and the U.S. forces which should have been withdrawn should go so far as fabricating and circulating a false document under the name of the United Nations.

S. Korean Training Squadron Visiting Japanese Ports This Year

A visiting Japanese parliamentary vice-minister Yamazaki told south Korean defense minister Chu Yong Bok in their August 13 meeting in Seoul that his country would be ready to agree to calls to Japanese ports of a south Korean training squadron sometime this year, a leading daily here Tokyo Shimbun reported on August 14 from Seoul.

Yamazaki was among the five Japanese parliamentary vice-ministers led by deputy cabinet secretary Kawara in a bid to strengthen relations of his country with the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The same day another mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun revealed the request made by Chu Yong Bok for a study of south Korean military academy students at the Japanese Defense College and interchange of military-related officials in areas of information and education.

A tabloid Tokyo daily Nikkan Gendai revealed on August 17 five south Korean cadets would arrive in early September for a one-week stay.

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Int'l Ban-Bomb Caucus Participants Call for Nuclear-Free Korea, Pacific & Asia

Foreign delegates who participated in "the 1981 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs" and "36th Anniversary of Atomic Bomb, International Solidarity Conference against A-H Bombs" held recently in Japan made public on August 7 in Nagasaki a statement in their joint name in demand of the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops from south Korea, the discontinuation of U.S. military assistance to the Chon Du Hwan junta and the establishment of nuclear-free, peace-zones in different parts of the world.

The statement issued by Sean MacBride, President of the International Peace Bureau and President of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, William Wilson, Member of the British Parliament, Gert Bastian, former Commander of a West German armoured division (major general), and Members

(Continued on page 8)

Activities of S. Korean Nationalists for Korea's Reunification 4

Ultra-Rightist Nationalist Kim Gu Allies with Communists (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Go Back to Seoul, Only to Be Assassinated

"General, I ask favor of you? Would you let us shared irrigation water from the Kuam and Ryewee reservoirs to irrigate farmland on the Yonbaek Plains of south Korea? If you grant my request, this will be a big present from my trip to the south Korean people."

The President replied with a smile.

"If the south Korean people eagerly want so, I will. The reason the north stopped supplying irrigation water to the south is that the U.S. forces in south Korea broke a promise with us. Water will be sent to the plains, but no water-utilization tax should be collected by the U.S. armed forces from south Korean farmers."

Thanking for the President, Kim Gu added:

"General, to be frank, I want to remain here to work with you. However, if I don't go back to Seoul, there will be a false rumor afloat that I was arrested in the north. What is more important is to work to implement the decision of the joint conference in the south. I will do my best for this work.

"Perhaps, I fall in the work, I will come here again. In that case, please give me an orchard or something. I would like to spend the rest of my life there."

The President who accepted his request about irrigation water, said that, he would welcome Kim Gu at any time, and Kim Gu would be given an orchard by the People's Government organization according to the law which provides for treatment of persons who did distinguished service to the state. Looking at the President with tearful eyes, Kim Gu thanked the President. After a while, Kim Gu stretched out his hand which held a stamp of the Shanghai Provisional Government which he always had carried as a good-luck charm. For him, to give the stamp to the President, meant that he entrusted his fate to the President. Though fully understanding Kim Gu's intentions, the President refused to accept the stamp, asking what he could do with the stamp when he need only people's deep trust.

Kim Gu crossed the 38th Parallel Line again on May 4, 1948 to return to Seoul.

Kim Gu spoke to Seoul reporters on the evening of May 6:

"All of you may not be able to imagine. We went to Pyongyang and met the famous leader, General Kim Il Sung. I realized what the real patriots were. In the north, Koreans are masters" He strongly condemned the U.S. occupation of south Korea and the plot to hold a separate election and organize a separate government.

On July 21, the Central Consultative Committee to Promote Reunification and Liberation of Korea was founded at the Yong Bu Gwan Hall in Seoul by political forces in south Korea headed by Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik, who called for north-south negotiations. This committee, aiming at establishing a national salvation united front, consisted of 300 representatives of more than 80 political parties and public groups, including the Korea Liberation Party and the National Independent Federation.

Members of the committee were told by Kim Gu, "The leader of Korea who will lead it correctly will be none but General Kim Il Sung. . . . He is not only a great military strategist but also a great young politician. . . . Since the time when I met him first I have always wanted to be with him. I wanted to stay in the north. When he spoke about our country's destiny, a clear vista for our country opened up before my eyes." Speaking to anti-communist people, he said, "If we advance for independent reunification of our country, calmly looking back on our past and uniting ourselves on the basis of national conscience common to us all, and rejecting any foreign forces, a road for our fellow countrymen to follow, will be opened up and we will be liberated."

His words had a strong effect on the south Korean people, and spread throughout the south.

Fearing his acts, the U.S. forces and the Syngman Rhee group resorted to all possible means to make Kim Gu depart from his will.

In the spring of 1949, terrorist attacks on Kim Gu became more and more frequent. Kim Gu was asked by his associates to hide himself in a temple in Kwangju (South Cholla Province). However, Kim Gu refused to do this and stayed in Seoul, insisting, "I can't stop my work for our country's reunification. As a man who attended the joint conference, I can not discontinue this work in the face of the task of the reunification."

A fatal incident occurred on June 26.

A funeral service for Kim Gu held on July 5, 1949 in Seoul, in the presence of over 10,000 people

In broad daylight, he was visited at his office by a man in a military uniform. The military man forced Kim Gu not to collaborate with the communists. Kim Gu said to him reproachfully, "Do you oppose me? If so, you are betraying our nation!" A U.S.-made gun in the military man's hand was fired as soon as Kim Gu finished these words. Kim Gu was shot in his face, neck, chest and stomach. He was seventy-three. The murderer was a second Lieutenat General An Du Hwi of the south Korean army.

President Kim Il Sung was sitting in his chair in his office. Hearing the shocking news, he stood from his chair and said in a low voice.

"Did Mr. Kim Gu die? How could he leave us so early? He could not see the day of reunification which he wanted so eagerly! He was working hard to carry into practice the decision of the joint conference. . . .

"I really regret his death. He was killed by the U.S. imperialists. He fought against the U.S., as he promised to us. He awoke from his past mistakes and chose to ally with the communists. He was a patriotic nationalist. His death is a great loss to the country."

On July 5, 1949, a funeral service was held in south Korea for the late Kim Gu with over-10,000 people attending. They walked through the streets of Seoul, carrying portraits of the late Kim Gu. (Concluded)

'Sea Reservoir' Completed, Sites Chosen for 50% of Planned Reclamation

On August 2, a "sea reservoir", the September 18 Reservoir, was completed in South Hwanghae Province, a granary.

For this completion of the reservoir, several thousand meters of dykes damming off sea water of the West Sea was built, connecting several islands on the sea, scores of large drainage lock gates were constructed and modern irrigation pumping equipment was installed. This construction completed in one year and a half.

With the construction of this new reservoir, sufficient life-giving water will be supplied to the Yonbaek Plains and to the vast tideland on the west coast to be reclaimed, and thousands of hectares of fields will be safely protected from heavy rains and tidal water.

To acquire 200,000 hectares of new land, a nation-wide geological survey is under way. Reclaimable land accounting for more than 50 percent of the plan has already been chosen.

South Hwanghae Province has accelerated a survey, having set itself the goal of obtaining 30,000 hectares of land. It has discovered large tracts of reclaimable land in river basins and hillocks.

Large areas of land suitable for reclamation have been found in North Pyongan, Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong provinces, too.

North Hamgyong Province will get 10,000 hectares of new land within two or three years. 1,000 hectares of land was already upturned in the past one month in the province.

A 50,000-kwh generator is near completion at the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, South Pyongan Province. This combine turns out several large generators and other heavy machines including a 5,000-ton sheet press, a large horizontal forging machine, a 20-ton high-speed precision stamping hammer and many other stamping equipment.

50,000-kwh generator nearly completed at the Taean Heavy Machine Combine in South Pyongan Province

A central control room with industrial monitoring sets is under construction at the combine to modernize the command of production and management of enterprise as a whole. A new casting method is widely introduced to accelerate the specialization and intensification of casting.

The Ryongsong Machine Complex in North Hamgyong Province has carried out the comprehensive mechanization of the heating oven to double the press and forging capacity. This year it has increased the capacity of processing of ordered equipment by more than 10,000 tons by building an all-purpose extra-large gantry plancer in early May this year.

The engineering industry raised the capacity of ordered equipment production 3.5 times in the first three years of the current Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) by building new modern plants and reconstructing and expanding the existing ones. Hydraulic monitor and bearing factories and production bases of engines of different capacity have been further modernized.

Now the engineering industry of Korea produces all kinds of large machines and equipment, modern sets of plants, large cargo ships, electric locomotives, trucks, tractors and other rolling stock. The proportion of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment is 98 percent.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant (South Pyongan Province) is topping the hourly capacity of each generator by an average of 8,000 kwh. The Pyongyang and Chongchongang thermal power plants also have boosted out power production by raising the burning efficiency of fuel through the remodelling of boilers.

The newly constructed "sea reservoir", the September 18 Reservoir on the West Sea coast

The Tokro-gang, Sodusu and Kumgangsan hydraulic power stations are surpassing their daily quotas 20 to 40 percent by enhancing the utility rate of the installations.

The power output of the Chagang Provincial Complex with medium- and small-scale power stations, during the last six months, was 20 percent above that of the same period of last year.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex, normalizes the fulfilment of the daily coal production assignments at 150 percent.

The February 8 Chikdong Youth Coal Mine of the complex is overshooting the daily quotas 1.5-1.6 times by introducing a new blasting method. The Sinchang Coal Mine also upped the daily coal output by surpassing the tunnelling assignments to over 1.4 times. The productivity per coal cutter has been raised 1.3-1.5 times at the complex.

The Ryongrim Coal Mine of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex is also effecting an unprecedented upswing in coal production. In July, the Ryongrim pit and Chilli pit of the coal mine kept over fulfilling nearly two times their daily production assignments.

The Kowon, Kaechon, Kujang and Tokchon district coal mining complexes have also registered big successes in coal production by giving precedence to tunnelling and earth scraping to create sufficient reserves for coal cutting.

Meanwhile the Sunchon Coal Mine Machine Plant, the May 10 Factory and other coal mine machine factories produce and supply to coal mines many mining machines including light and effective coal cutters suitable to the coal seam conditions.

The Chonnaeri Cement Factory in Kangwon Province has completed work for the introduction of a new calcining method in the production.

As a result, the factory has reduced the fuel consumption norm by more than a half, while quadrupling the cement output per hour.

The construction of a new cement factory which will produce cement by a new calcining method is also nearing completion there. (KCNA)

National Seminar on Juche Idea And Non-Aligned Movement Held in Panama

A national seminar on the Juche idea and the non-aligned movement was held in Panama recently with a large attendance.

It was attended by Alfredo Oranges, Minister of Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, authorized by the President of Panama; Carlos Perez Herrera, advisor to the president for foreign affairs and chairman of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Julio Yao, secretary general of the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and Camilo Perez, chairman of the Panamanian Committee for Sovereignty and Peace.

Present there were functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the Ministry of Housing of Panama, representatives of more than 40 political parties, public organisations and educational, cultural and press organs including the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama, the United Popular Front Party of Panama, the People's Party of Panama and the National Workers Federation of Panama, many local representatives and delegates of revolutionary movements from various countries of Latin America.

Dr. Carlos Perez Herrera made an opening address and Dr. Tiburcio Rodriguez Batista, professor at the diplomatic and international law faculty of Panama University.

Then the rostrum was taken by Dr. Julio Yao; Dr. Camilo Perez; Dr. Wilfredo Glacosa, juristic advisor to the institute for the formation and use of the human resources of Panama; Dr. Jorge Aparicio, advisor to the Finance Minister of Panama; Dr. Miguel Porcell, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party of Panama; Miguel Delgado, head of the social community of Panama; Rosa Monterrosa, delegate of the Salvadorian Revolutionary Democratic Front; and Albon Menendez Franco, journalist of the Panamanian paper "Critika" and writer.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea, was adopted at the seminar.

A resolution of the Panamanian national seminar on the Juche idea and the non-aligned movement was also adopted.

The Panamanian National Committee for the Study of the Juche idea was formed at the seminar to further develop in depth the work of studying and disseminating the great Juche idea on a nation-wide scale. The leading body of the national committee was elected with Dr. Tiburcio Rodriguez Batista as chairman and Dr. A. Calderon De Angelon, professor at Santamaria University as secretary general.

Dr. Alfred Oranges made a closing address at the seminar.

Keynote Report

Dr. Tiburcio Rodriguez Batista made a report.

In the report "Let Us Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Non-Alignment" he said:

What holds an important place in the pre-eminent and unique ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung is the idea and theory of the non-aligned movement.

As to the importance of the development of the non-aligned movement, President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against any form of domination and subjugation and for independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism."

The non-aligned movement reflects the main trend of our time in which many countries take the road of national independence and sovereignty and embodies the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Anti-imperialism and independence are the militant banner of the non-aligned movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by President Kim Il Sung is a vanguard in defending the banner of non-alignment, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence because it is guided by the great Juche idea and makes utmost efforts for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

The DPRK which takes the brilliant Juche idea as its guiding compass in its internal and external policies unswervingly leads the non-aligned movement along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and makes a priceless contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of this movement.

The reporter went on:

The Juche idea has not only made an important contribution to the exposition of the character and historic position of the non-aligned movement and factors of its might but also greatly served to give answers to urgent problems arising in the course of the development of this movement.

The government and people of the DPRK expressed their firm resolution to defend and consolidate peace not only in Korea but also in all other parts of the globe.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of an all-round analysis of the situation of the non-aligned movement at the present, wisely clarified principles and tasks in developing and strengthening this movement.

The Juche idea teaches that the first and foremost problem in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement is to abide by the fundamental principle of this movement that all its member nations do not involve in any bloc but advance independently.

The Juche idea also teaches that in order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, the non-aligned countries should abide by the principles of complete equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

The non-aligned countries should avoid all collision and confrontation among member nations and refrain from use of arms or any act leading disputes to a military conflict and war.

The Juche idea teaches that the imperialists' manoeuvres of division, alienation and scrambles must be countered with a strategy of militant unity and solidarity.

The Juche idea teaches that the basic demand for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one which accords with the interests and legitimate desire of the developing countries.

The non-aligned countries should strengthen to establish a new economic order. It will be a firm guarantee to apply the theory and policy of the non-aligned movement propounded by the Juche idea.

The noble idea of the non-aligned movement expounded by the Juche idea will triumph throughout the world and a new fair world where the independence of all peoples is ensured will be built without fail.

Speeches (excerpts)

Many figures spoke at the national seminar on the Juche idea and the non-aligned movement.

Speaking at the seminar Dr. Miguel Delgado said:

The patriotic and internationalist experiences shown to our countries by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, outstanding state activist and paragon of our revolutionaries, are singular and they carry tremendous signification.

For the correct line and policy indicated by the great Juche idea, the Korean people have built a solid industrial base in a historically short period, meet their demands to the maximum with home production and export industrial products.

We believe that the idea of the non-aligned movement has won complete victory in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because the Korean people have their great leader in the person of President Kim Il Sung who leads the revolution along one road of victory and because they are possessed of such great revolutionary idea as the Juche idea guaranteeing the Korean revolution and construction, lasting independence and national greatness.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has appeared as the legitimate leader of the non-aligned movement. The reality makes us regard him as a genuine defender of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by him as an independent and revolutionary country where the idea of the non-aligned movement has been completely realized and as a fortress of this movement.

Dr. Camilo Perez in his speech said: I would like to consider in context with the non-aligned movement what is peace and what is sovereignty, in accordance with the Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung. He continued:

Peace we call for is not a legendary, fatalist, religious or moral one.

Peace is, so to speak, struggle. To defend peace, therefore, it is important to support the people struggling for their independence.

Today the Korean people are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea must not be divided into two but be reunified into one.

Alfredo Oranges in his closing address said:

The Juche idea teaches that solidarity and economic and cultural cooperation and exchange should be developed among non-aligned countries.

The significance of the Juche idea increases in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

The great Juche idea is the most vivid, powerful and dignified and best idea in the world today.

The non-aligned movement has so far made great advance but it must keep up the struggle in the future, too.

We are well aware of the schemes of the imperialists and of all the attempts of the colonialists and neocolonialists.

But we can advance in proud array as we have such a great leader as President Kim Il Sung well known to the world for his founding of the Juche idea.

Minju Choson on Successful Closing of Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle

Minju Choson (an organ of the DPRK Government) Aug. 12 prints an editorial titled "Striking Demonstration of Validity and Vitality of Policy of Korean Reunification" in connection with the successful closing of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The editorial says:

The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle showed that for its justness our people's cause of national reunification enjoys the active support and sympathy of the revolutionary peoples of all continents and all countries and the number of supporters to and sympathizers with our revolution is daily increasing.

During the month President Kim Il Sung was deluged with messages of greetings, telegrams and letters from heads of party and state and leaders of various countries, noted personages of political and public circles, leaders of international democratic organizations and friendship organizations and attendants of mass rallies expressing active support to and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of reunification.

A large number of messages and letters expressing solidarity with the cause of Korean reunification also came from public organisations of various countries and international organisations to their counterparts of our country.

In particular, mass media of various countries of the world widely reported the new proposal for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Party, hailing it as a most fair and realistic proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Solidarity meetings and demonstrations, film receptions, photo exhibitions and other functions took place every day in socialist countries and non-aligned and developing countries and many other countries of the world in support of our people's cause of reunification.

International organisations, international democratic organisations, organisations for friendship with the Korean people and personages of various strata issued statements, resolutions and talks bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and strongly demanding that the reunification of Korea be achieved in accordance with the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il Sung and calling for a more extensive solidarity movement in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The world people who participated in solidarity functions vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for dividing Korea and imposing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people and stressed that a precondition for the solution of the question of Korean reunification is the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the democratisation of south Korean society.

As shown during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the international movement of solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification is gaining in scope and strength with each passing day. This is the most convincing proof of the validity and vitality of President Kim Il Sung's most fair proposal for national reunification.

Our people express deep thanks to the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries, international organisations and international democratic organisations and personages of various strata and peaceloving people of the world who voiced active support to and solidarity with the just cause of our people during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The United States must not forget the lesson of history but deport itself with discretion, looking squarely at the will of our people for reunification and the trend of the times toward it.

The United States must stop encouraging the south Korean puppets to aggression and war and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along its aggression forces and destructive weapons in accordance with the unanimous desire and demand of the world people. (KCNA)

Who Really Were the "Mobsters?"

The families of the Kwangju trial defendants argue that the peaceful and orderly demonstrators had been provoked out of patience to take arms in resistance to brutalities by special forces (Black Berets). This argument was in a form of "We were there" style. Their argument was printed in the July 4 issue of Korea Communique published by John M. Nakajima, Chairman of the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems. Here is a full text of the statement:

Although the COMMUNIQUE has, in the year since the bayonets flashed in Kwangju, carried detailed accounts of that tragedy and subsequent trials, the following statement by families of those detained in Kwangju has been reprinted to allow the victims speak for themselves. Their pain and rage are fully matched by their determination to continue ,struggling until the truth has been made known and has been acknowledged by the authorities – and until justice has been done, not only to their loved ones, but to the people of the Republic of Korea as a whole.

"A STATEMENT FROM THE FAMILIES OF THE KWANGJU TRIAL DEFENDANTS"

[Foreword: The pains and sufferings of the prisoners under the sentence of death (since commuted) and all the prisoners from the Kwangju incident should really be born by all the people of Korea. Their punishment is really all of this society's. The prisoners under sentence of death who are waiting for execution and the prisoners who are suffering, are eagerly waiting for help.]

1. The National Conditions Before the Kwangju Incident:

The Yushin government [based on former Pres. Park's 1972 Yushin Constitution] accumulated all types of contradictions in the fields of politics, economics, and society. The Park regime disregarded the democratic way which the people wanted, as well as God's will throughout the 1960's and 1970's.

Finally, in October 1979, the Yushin government began to shake when the Masan and Pusan citizens demonstrated and ended with the assassination of the late President Park Chung-hee by Kim Jae-kyu, then-director of the KCIA.

In spite of national and international public opinion for the withdrawal of martial law, the establishment of a new constitution by the people, and the people's request for a new republic as soon as possible, a weak interim government was established headed by Choi Kyu-ha – a government unable to listen to and accept the voice of public opinion.

Then, when martial law was extended to cover the entire nation at midnight on May 17, 1980, many leaders of the democratic movement, as well as students, were arrested and imprisoned.

Hence, the blossoms of democracy and freedom which sprang up after the fall of the Yushin dictatorship, were trampled to death.

2. The Kwangju Students' Demonstrations Just Before the Kwangju Incident:

Student demonstrations on Kumnam Road and in the mall facing Kwangju City Hall began on May 14, 1980, leading up to the "torch-light parade" on the evening of May 16. Throughout, these

An innocent child in deep morning carries a portrait of his slain father

demonstrations were peaceful and orderly, with no trouble with the police or breaking of windows in police stations, for instance.

Approximately 30,000 students and 20,000 citizens gathered together, ending their demonstrations on the night of May 16 with a "Democratic National Political Parade".

After these events, the students waited for sincere answers from the government [*to their requests for democratic reforms*], and decided to go back to their classrooms.

In the words of one journalist who witnessed this demonstration on the 16th: "Not even a flower was hurt in the water-fountain garden at Kwangju City Hall," an area called the *ACROPOLIS!*

3. The Start of the Demonstrations and Savage Acts of the Air-Borne Troops on May 18, 1980:

The students' movement for democracy, which had been met with much encouragement and a peaceful response from the citizens of Kwangju, was frustrated by the measures [*extending martial law*] announced on May 18, 1980.

Because of the arrest [*on the night of May 17*] of most of the student committee members, other students, who had planned to meet in front of the university in case of a temporary closure of the school by government authorities, started demonstrations here and there in small groups.

At 3:00 p.m. on May 18, when the police had failed to disperse and suppress the students with tear-gas grenades and billy clubs, air-borne troops entered the city.

The air-borne troops, armed with M-16 guns with fixed bayonets and billy clubs, struck down not only male and female students, but also ordinary citizens [*on the pretext of*] suppressing the demonstrations.

During broad daylight in the center of the city, students and citizens were arrested, trampled by army boots, and had their heads battered.

Mothers crying before slain families, May 1980

Citizens who were even in tearooms, bars, or anywhere near, were arrested indiscriminately and experienced terrible treatment at the hands of the air-borne troops.

Whoever resisted the troops was stabbed with M-16-mounted bayonets in their backs and thighs. Bleeding students were tied like dried fish and pushed into army trucks and sent away.

As the curfew hour was moved up to 9:00 p.m. [*from the usual midnight*], students, factory workers, and office workers who appeared simply to be heading home in time, were beaten and arrested indiscriminately. Even people who were trying to prevent these cruel actions from taking place were struck with rifle butts.

On May 19, although the mood in the city was quite heavy, the people started to react. On short notice innumerable citizens gathered on Kumnam Road. On this morning, the special air-borne troops were acting differently – following citizens about. When the students gathered to demonstrate, the air-borne troops made them strip off their clothing, forced them to kneel down, and beat them continuously, even after they began to bleed. This did not stop the citizens and students from demonstrating.

That evening, the troops began searching houses and arresting students found therein. They pulled students and young people out of taxis as they tried to escape, and even struck the cab drivers and stabbed them with their bayonets. It was later confirmed by an examination of the students' corpses that they had been stabbed in the side and marked with an "X" cut on their backs. At this point, the Martial Law Command announced that 927 people had been arrested.

4. The Arming of Citizens and Students; Indiscriminate Shooting by ML Troops:

The citizens of Kwangju who had observed firsthand the savage acts carried out by the air-borne troops on the 18th and 19th, streamed to hospital morgues in hopes of finding the bodies of their family members. So many people joined the demonstrations that on May 20 an estimated 200,000 were demonstrating, screaming with anger and sadness throughout the city. In the midst of this rage, drivers from city buses and taxis led others in approaching the provincial building to ask for the withdrawal of Martial Law troops from the city.

At about midnight on the 20th, bodies which had been cruelly stabbed in the eyes were found in and near the new train station. Thus, while the Martial Law Command was announcing that no one had been killed, the people were confirming the lie with their own eyes. At 7:00 a.m. on the 21st, citizens brought these bodies to the City Hall and placed them in front of the assembled Martial Law troops as proof that people had been killed.

On this day, though the number of angry citizens grew steadily, they waited quietly and orderly in hopes the Martial Law troops would withdraw. At 1:30 p.m., however, the sound of gunfire broke out over their heads, and many of the assembled citizens fell to the ground, dead. Eventually the Martial Law troops began shooting indiscriminately at the crowds with machine guns normally used only in battle. As a result, bodies without heads and bodies cut in half were discovered later.

Filled with extreme anger at this indiscriminate and unfair suffering, the screaming citizens went to police stations and to the local home-land reserve troops' armory, and took weapons, bullets, and TNT which had been brought in from the coal mines in Hwasoon, to use in their own defense.

With this turn of events, the Martial Law troops withdrew to the outskirts of the city, leaving the streets stained with the blood of many victims. Shortly thereafter, the provincial building was taken over by the citizens.

5. Conditions in Kwangju After the Evacuation of the Provincial Government:

Following the evacuation of the troops and provincial government officials, the citizens and students established a committee for the maintenance of public peace and security. An orderly demonstration was held with slogans such as "End Martial Law!" and "Chun Doo-hwan, step down!" being shouted. Furthermore, a citizens' control committee was organized with representatives from the religious community, the legal community, students, and the press.

This citizens' committee collected weapons from the people after receiving promises that the Martial Law troops would not re-enter the city – in order to prevent further bloodshed. At this point, however, Prime Minister Park, who had examined the city closely by helicopter, issued a one-sided special statement which astonished the citizens. Even despite this, the citizen's committee was able to collect a great number of weapons and ammunition. As a means to control the situation, President Choi decided to acknowledge that "some mistakes were made during the Kwangju Incident", and to apologize to the people, rather than to vent political revenge upon the people.

During this stand-off period, the Martial Law troops planned to advance into the city, but their tanks were met by members of the citizens' committee, who had vowed to resist them non-violently even at the sacrifice of their own lives. This led to the withdrawal of the Martial Law troops once again, followed by negotiations between the citizens committee and the troops. Representatives of the committee traveled to Seoul to meet with the President.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

6. *The Seizure of the Provincial Building and the City by Martial Law Troops:*

On May 27, at 2:00 in the morning, ignoring the efforts of the citizens' committee, Martial Law troops using airplanes, flare bombs, helicopters and tanks put the whole city into a state of fear with their calls for blood. After taking over the provincial building by force, the Martial Law authorities announced that there were only 17 persons killed when they took over the city, but the early hour made it impossible for anyone to know exactly how many were killed by the flare bombs and gunfire. The Japanese ASAHI newspaper reported that the Martial Law troops killed unarmed people indiscriminately, full of confidence as if they were recapturing an enemy's position. (Refer to the facts of the Kwangju incident as reported by the Catholic priests.)

7. *Who Really Were the "Mobsters"?*

In spite of the capture of many weapons by the citizens, there was not one burglary of a credit union, a Saemaul vault, or a bank. Male and female students established public security groups to protect banks and rice warehouses. Even though the military allowed no supplies of food and daily necessities to enter the city, no stores raised their prices. There were so many donors of blood that there was enough transfused blood collected to last into June.

Housewives supplied food and necessary medicinal drugs to the demonstrators and even to the Martial Law troops. Despite the risk of being shot, doctors and nurses treated and carried patients. So-called "delinquent" boys and girls and hostesses took on the most difficult work when they washed the painted corpses – which the soldiers had painted to prevent identification – and did great work in nursing the wounded.

Oh! How can we possibly forget these people? Yet the citizens who were arrested by the troops were treated worse than hostages in time of war. They were treated like dogs or pigs. At the height of their madness, air-borne troops indiscriminately shot and killed even a seven-months' pregnant woman, the 27-year-old wife of an English teacher of Chunnam High School.

8. *The Government's Attitude After the Kwangju Incident:*

During the events described above, Kwangju City was the focus of national and international attention and concern. Following the incident, however, thorough government censorship prevented news coverage of the investigations and trials of those detained in Kwangju. At present, for instance, families of the prisoners are having a very hard time trying to send in food and clothing to prisoners while supporting themselves at the same time, but nobody knows about their situation, and no attempts have been made to find out about their difficulties.

It must be mentioned that despite the earnestly expressed desires on the part of Kwangju citizens and families of the victims, the government has not allowed the holding of joint memorial services for those killed during the events in Kwangju.

9. *Investigation, Torture, and False Confessions Derived through Force:*

The several thousand people who were detained during and after the incident were not treated in a manner befitting human beings, but were interrogated in terrible conditions and were treated worse than animals. Not a few fainted from the vicious torture inflicted on them by their interrogators. Some people (including Mr. Park Nam-sung, male student Kim Chong-bae, and female student Park Mi-sook) had ribs, shoulder bones, or teeth broken. Others were permanently crippled with back injuries, and one student, Park Yong-sung – first year student at Chunnam University – became mentally deranged as a reult of the torture he endured.

During the investigation, large needles were driven under the fingernails (of Park Nam-sun), people were hung up on a wall and hot pepper was poured into their noses and mouths, for instance. They were tortured just like the Japanese police tortured the Koreans who worked for independence back during the colonial period under the Japanese. The very same methods were employed. The interrogating detectives, following orders from on high, used all kinds of savage and shameless methods on the remaining 600-some prisoners to fabricate the results of their "investigation". On their own, in an attempt to shift the blame, the detectives also used various methods to force the prisoners to make false confessions.

As if they had a "Kim Dae-jung complex", the detectives tried without any basis in fact to connect all the prisoners to Kim Dae-jung. Their questions included the following: "Do you respect Kim Dae-jung?"; "Do you want him to become president?"; and "If he would have become president, what did he promise to offer you for your support?" By fixing up the records of their investigation, the detectives tried to make themselves appear blameless and good.

One newspaper said that Mr. Chung Dong-nyun, who was one of those sentenced to death, had received 5 million Won from Kim Dae-jung to use as a fund for demonstrations at Chunnam and Chosun Universities. The true story of his case, as follows, is quite different. Mr. Chung insisted that he had never received any money. Although the investigators had the school record that proved he was in class at the very time that they charged he was in Seoul receiving money from Mr. Kim Dae-jung on May 3, they deliberately covered up this fact. (This detail taken from Chung Dong-nyun's court testimony.)

In spite of Mr. Chung's persistence and the clear evidence in support of his claim, he was tortured until he agreed to go along with the falsification. Mr. Chung finally said: "Let's say I received 100,000 Won." The detectives said: "That amount is too small." Mr. Chung replied: "How about 10 million Won?" The investigator said: "That's too much. How could you explain spending all that money? Let's make it 5 million Won." Although Mr. Chung had not received any money, this is how it was "decided" that he received 5 million Won. (Refer to the families' letter to Cardinal Kim, KC #38)

The next problem which arose was to find names to whom Mr. Chung had supposedly given the money. At this point in the interrogation, Mr. Chung decided to take his own life rather than involve others, certain to be hurt as a result of his fabricated story. He tried to cut his own wrists with a fork and attempted to commit suicide by gouging his stomach, but he was transferred to the national army hospital.

First it was falsely transcribed that the 5 million Won in alleged funds was divided between Chosun University student Kim Un-kee and Chunnam University student Kim Sang-yoon, and was spent as a demonstration fund at both universities. Later an exact record of all the expenses of the Student Association in Chunnam University was supplied by Prof. Kim Tae-jin, Dean of Chunnam University (who was declared innocent at his second trial). The investigation headquarters could not realistically charge that the money was used as demonstration funds for both universities as a result, as they had planned to do, so they again fabricated a story that all the money had been spent for drinking and pleasure.

The authorities held a pseudo tiral so that Mr. Chung could not deny this fabrication before the regular military court. Normally, a trial would be held in the presence of an audience, a judge and a prosecutor. But in the cases of Chung Dong-nyun, Kim Sang-yoon, and Kim Un-kee, a pseudo court trial was used in which only the investigators, prosecutor, and a judge were present, in order to prevent the defendants from testifying against the false statements which were forced upon them by means of severe torture. These "trials" were tape-recorded for future use. So, this is the true story of the 5 million Won that Kim Dae-jung allegedly ordered the students to use to instigate the Kwangju incident.

Another case concerns 68-year-old lawyer Hong Nam-soon. Mr. Hong was urged to join the Kwangju citizens' control committee by Mr. Chung Yong-tae, then an intelligence officer in the Kwangju City Police Force, Mr. Chung Shichae, the vice-govenor of Chunnam Province, and Mr. Chung Chae-kyun, the vice mayor of Kwangju City. (Mr. Hong received a sentence of life imprisonment at his first trial, lowered to 15 years in the appellate trial, and 7 years following the Supreme Court's ruling.)

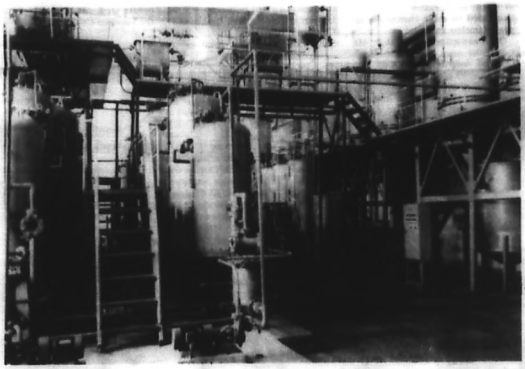
(Concluded on page 8)

A father and his sons killed in Kwangju, May 1980

Factories, Machines Presented by Korean Residents Here to DPRK

Korean compatriots in Japan sent factories, factory facilities, machines, and many other tokens of their patriotism. Those gifts were presented on happy occasions such as the birthdays of President Kim Il Sung and the WPK's congresses. Photos show some of those donations:

▲ The Pyongyang Corn Sugar Factory (April 1979)
Corn sugar is made based on corn. Sweetness of the corn sugar is four times higher than ordinary sugar.



◀ Inside of the Pyongyang Corn Sugar Factory

▲ The Pyongyang Patriotic Noodle Factory built to commemorate the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung

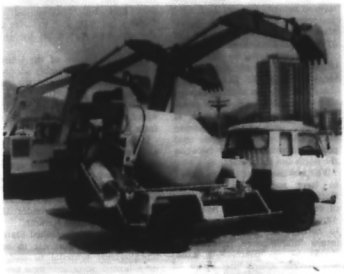
▲ The Pyongyang Patriotic Noodle Factory

▲ Noodle produced in the Pyongyang Patriotic Noodle Factory is popular not only in Pyongyang but also in other areas of the country.

◀ The Pyongyang Patriotic Textile Factory built commemorating the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1970

◀ "Aeguk-ho," a cargo ship, sent in February 1976

▲Tractors sent by youths (April 1977)



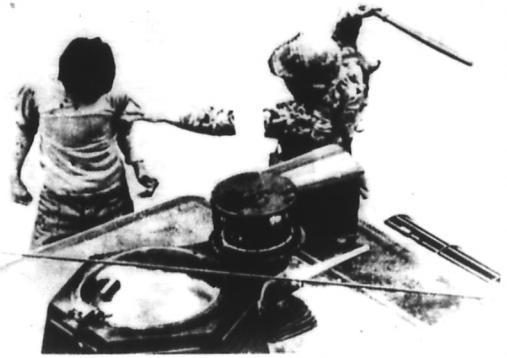
▶ The Songrim Patriotic Textile Mill (sent by compatriots of Edogawa branch, Tokyo) in honor of the 62nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung

◀ The concrete-mixing cars sent by Korean youths here

▼ The Songrim Patriotic Textile Factory

The Hyesan Pyongon Beer Brewery

The Hyesan Pyongon Beer Brewery



A martial law trooper clubbing a Kwangju youth, May 1980

(Continued from page 5)

Lawyer Hong was deprived of sleep during 38 days of investigation. Meanwhile, his wife and one of his sons were held in prison as hostages. His clerk, Chung Kwang-jin, was arrested and released only after 68 days. His oldest son, his brother-in-law, and a niece were also arrested. Such was the extreme mental torture Mr. Hong had to endure, leading him to make a false confession to the effect that he had received 20 million Won from Mr. Kim Dae-jung in order to stage demonstrations at both Chunnam and Chosun Universities (this detail taken from Mr. Hong's court testimony).

The two cases mentioned here are only a tiny part of the whole picture – the tip of the iceberg of what has taken place since the Kwangju incident itself. All the families of the prisoners have also suffered in similar ways at the hands of the authorities.

10. The Trial Process After the Kwangju Incident:

Almost none of the defense witnesses and testimonies requested by the defendants were allowed to be presented in the court proceedings. Those who were summoned as witnesses for the defendants were called to investigation headquarters before the trial and were exposed to all types of threats in order to force them to give testimony disadvantageous to the defendants. Notices of the trials were not sent to the families, and many relatives could not attend the trials. Furthermore, not one Korean or foreign correspondent was allowed to attend the trials.

Even those lawyers who had been chosen by the families were intimidated by the fearful atmosphere that prevailed in the courtroom, so they refused to speak in defense of the prisoners or could not plead for their clients in a manner usually expected of defense attorneys. Lawyers chosen by the government were informed only five minutes before the trial as to which cases they were to defend. As a result, when they got to the courtroom they did not know for whom they were to speak, nor what they had to speak about to argue in their assigned defendants' defense.

Through the use of such fearful and prefabricated methods, during trials in October 1980 about 200 detainees were convicted, including 5 sentenced to death, 7 to penal servitude for life, any many others to heavy sentences. In their appellate trials, which took place in December 1980, about 100 had their earlier convictions upheld, including 3 sentenced to death (Chung Dong-nyun, Pae Young-joo and Park No-jung), 7 to life imprisonment, and several to ten years or longer. Among the detainees were several civil defense guards who had already had their sentences confirmed at their first trial, so they merely watched the second trial proceedings.

11. Jail Conditions and How the Prisoners Have Been Treated:

At the time of this writing there are about 100 prisoners being held in relation to the events in Kwangju, detained in Kwangju Prison, other Chunnam Province jails, and the Sung Dong Prison in Seoul. The prisoners were not allowed to meet any visitors in the military stockade at Sang Moo Dae, where they were first held, nor were they permitted to receive any money or personal belongings. After their military trials, they were transferred to prisons where visits were allowed only after the prisoners held several hunger strikes and endured much punishment. The use of money and personal belongings deposited by their families was allowed only a little at a time. This process took about six months.

As a result of their efforts to fight for better treatment for these prisoners, a number of people were dragged off to the Security Police Stations and badly beaten – some enduring beatings until they were unconscious. These included Mr. Suh Kyung-won, president of the Catholic Farmers' Association in Chunnam Province, Mr. Ahn Chul, president of the National Presbyterian Students Association, and others.

All the prisoners are praying to God for those under the death sentence at every meal, and are trying to overcome the hardships of prison life with a devout and disciplined attitude.

12. Initiation of the Life-saving Movement:

The city of Kwangju has been submerged in an atmosphere of fear since the Kwangju Incident, due to the ongoing arrests of students. As a result, the activities of even democratic leaders have been drastically limited, and a united campaign by the whole people to save the prisoners became virtually impossible. Only the strong-spirited religious people, priests, and ministers, and the family members of detainees have been able to carry on the fight.

13. Position Taken by the Families of Those Who Are Currently Detained:

The government has ended Martial Law just before the election of the president and the members of the National Assembly. Setting out on a new period [*the "new era"*], the government, in an effort to reconcile the people, pardoned about 100,000 public officials who had been disciplined before July 1980 [under the purification laws of the Chun government]. But prisoners held in connection with **the Kwangju Incident were ignored completely.**

As families of the prisoners, we know that the concerns of public opinion both domestically and internationally are still alive. We believe that it is God's will to seek our country's historical rightfulness. We also believe that world opinion still has great concern for these prisoners. This is God's way of encouraging the prisoners and their families and all person of good conscience.

In spite of difficulties, the families are enduring their burdens – we are not afraid or upset. This is because we have learned the true nature of the people's movement of our nation, which is the living history in the Providence of God. We became aware of this truth through the honorable way in which the prisoners have conducted themselves during their trials and throughout the whole Kwangju Incident.

We are not merely members of their families. Rather, we are citizens of Kwangju and this oppressed country, who can stand honorably before God. As such citizens, we firmly attest to the innocence of these people who are now in prison.

The shooting has stopped, but the Kwangju Incident is not over as long as a true republic based on living justice has not been established, and as long as the conscience, justice, and freedom of our nation are being openly massacred by the terrible oppression of an authoritarian system.

We believe that someday history will be turned around by God's judgement, concerning the unjust and regretable death of even one single person. And we, the prisoners' families, hope that you, the good people of this world, will support wholeheartedly this campaign to save and free the prisoners of Kwangju.

"THE KWANGJU PRISONERS ARE INNOCENT!"

Americans, S. Koreans Charged with 3,900 Truce Violations May-June

American violations of the Korean truce accord totalled more than 24,000 during last year alone and number over 3,900 from May to June this year, Rodong Sinmum argued.

In a strongly-worded rebuttal of the U.S.-submitted report to the United Nations Security Council on the Korean truce, the DPRK daily called the document "reversing black and white and a fiction full of shameless distortions."

Recalling that Pyongyang has patiently insisted on having peace negotiations with the United States for the purpose of concluding a peace agreement, the paper stated that the Americans and the south Koreans have been engaged in persistent provocations against the DPRK, threatening to use nulear arms deployed in and near south Korea.

Accusations came in a signed commentary "Far-Fetched Logic of Occupationists," dated August 8.

Below, excerpts:

A socalled report submitted by the United States to the United Nations Security Council is a forged document completely reversing black and white and a fiction full of shameless distortions.

It is well known to the whole world that our Party and Government of the DPRK have honestly abided by the armistice agreement to preserve and consolidate peace in the Korean Peninsula and, at the same time, made all sincere efforts to remove tension and prevent a military clash between the north and the south.

We have also repeatedly proposed to have negotiations with the United States about the problem of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement to convert the unstable ceasefire into a durable peace. It is entirely thanks to our peaceloving stand and sincere efforts that peace is maintained in the Korean Peninsula despite heightening tensions and the aggravating situation there.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets that violate the armistice agreement in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist clique are shipping nuclear weapons and latest military equipment into south Korea on a large-scale in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement to hasten preparations for a new war and ceaselessly committing provocations against us.

Their espionage and hostile acts on the ground and in the sea and sky number more than 24,000 in the period from January 1 to December 31 last year. In the two months of May and June this year alone, the enemy committed such criminal acts on more than 3,900 occasions.

As for the "United Nations Forces Command" in whose name the U.S. imperialists submitted the forged document, it is an entirely illegal and aggressive tool.

It is the U.S. forces that are present in south Korea. To talk about the "U.N. forces" and the "U.N. Forces Command" is nothing but a fig leaf to cover up the aggressive nature of the U.S. forces.

The 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the dissolution of the "U.N. Forces Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from there.

It is an intolerable mockery of and insult to the United Nations and its resolution that the aggressive tool and the U.S. forces which should have been dissolved and withdrawn fabricated and circulated a false document under the name of the "United Nations."

It is clear why the United States, while lending a deaf ear to our repeated just proposal to replace the armistice agreement by a peace agreement, talks quite a nonsense. It is trying to invent a pretext for sticking to its policy of occupying south Korea and stepping up the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against the Korean people by misleading public opinion.

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is an aggressive act violating the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs and a violation of the Korean armistice agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the war.

The United States must not resort to a false propaganda to justify its occupation and aggressive policy but respond to our proposal to have negotiations for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately withdraw from sotuh Korea taking along nuclear weapons and all the aggression forces in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

(Continued from page 1)

of Parliament, doctors, professors, men of the press, lawyers, religionists and peace champions from 26 countries and delegates of international organizations, 112 in all, said:

We overseas delegates solemnly draw people of the world's attention to the potential nuclear war that may envelop the Korean Peninsula.

The Reagan Administration refused to withdraw an estimated 700 nuclear warheads, declaring the complete revocation of the "plan of U.S. troop pullout" from south Korea put forward by the former U.S. President Carter.

The presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea constitutes a grave threat to peace and security of Northeast Asia and the world, and represents a grave infringement upon the dignity of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

We, overseas delegates therefore appeal to the U.S. authorities:

1) To withdraw all its nuclear weapons and armed troops from south Korea,

2) To put an end to military assistance in any form which may back south Korea in acquiring nuclear weapons,

3) To create nuclear-free, peacezones in many parts of the world in order to guarantee an everlasting peace and security of Asia and the world.

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